THE ROBINSON CRUSOE READER

COWLES

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The Robinson Crusoe Reader

BY

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Los Angeles
City School Library

1929

A. FLANAGAN COMPANY

CHICAGO

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BOOKS BY
JULIA DARROW COWLES

Art of Story-Telling, The
Children of Mother Goose, The
Children's Story Hour, The
Child's Own Fairy Book, The
Fairy Tales of Long Ago
Favorite Folk Tales
Favorite Tales for Story-Telling
Going to School in Animal Land
Indian Nature Myths
Myths From Many Lands
Once Upon A Time Stories
Queer Little Tailor, The
Robinson Crusoe Reader, The
Stories to Tell
Twilight Folk Tales

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Regarding the Book

ALL children have a sympathetic interest in primitive life, and the story of Robinson Crusoe, given in the following *graded reading lessons*, both arouses and satisfies this interest. Robinson Crusoe deals with the simple home employments which "lie at the basis of society in all parts of the world." The outline of "Industrial Work" which follows the reading lessons of this book forms a basis for delightful and intelligent industrial activity which brings the child into close touch with the economical and physical environments of his own home and social life. These awakened sympathies react by giving new life and interest to both reading and language work.

The vocabulary of about five hundred words has been carefully chosen and graded, and contains only words which a child can readily comprehend. The greater part of these will already be familiar to the child through primers which have previously been studied.

It is intended that the story of Robinson Crusoe should first be told by the teacher in a very brief outline. This will arouse the interest of the children and will awaken a desire upon their part to be able to read the story for themselves.

Cordial thanks are hereby extended for the kindly interest and criticism which the author has received from W. F. Webster, author of "English: Composition and Literature," and principal of the East High School, Minneapolis; and to the principals and primary teachers whose helpful comments and suggestions have made the preparation of the book a genuine pleasure.

Robinson Crusoe Sailed Away on a Great Ship

The Robinson Crusoe Reader.

—1—

Robinson Crusoe Loved the Big Ships.

Robinson Crusoe was an English boy. He loved the water, and he loved the big ships.

Robinson Crusoe loved the water so well, that he ran away from home. He ran away from his English home, to a great ship.

The ship had big white sails, and Robinson Crusoe liked to see them. He liked to see the water, and the pretty white sails.

—2—

The Ship Danced on the Waves.

The ship's sails were big and white. The wind blew the big white sails. The wind made pretty waves, and the ship danced on the waves.

Then the ship sailed away over the water, and Robinson Crusoe was on the ship. He had run away from home. Robinson Crusoe had left his English home to sail far over the water.

—3—

Robinson Crusoe liked the big ship. The wind blew the great white sails. The pretty waves danced and tossed.

Robinson Crusoe was glad he was on the great ship. He liked the big water. He liked to see the waves dance and toss in the wind.

The ship sailed far away. It sailed far, far over the water. The wind blew the big sails, and the ship sailed fast.

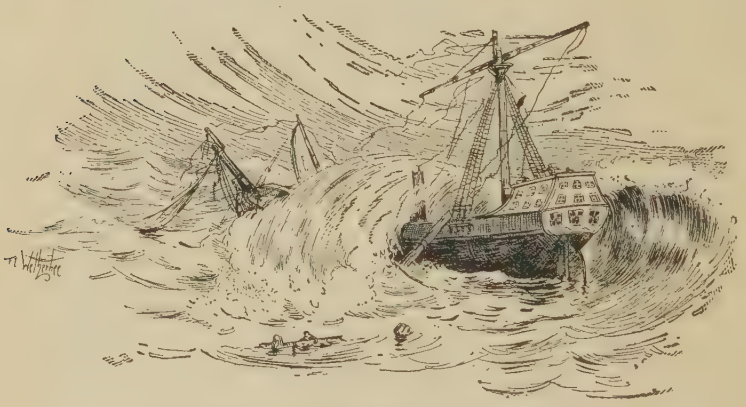
—4—

Robinson Crusoe was on the ship a long time. He was a long way from his English home. He liked the big ship, with its great white sails. He was glad he had left his home, to go on the big ship.

One day the wind blew hard. The waves grew very big and very high. They did not toss and dance now. They dashed high over the ship. The wind blew very,

very hard. Robinson Crusoe began to be afraid. He was afraid of the big waves that came so fast.

—5—



A Great Wave Dashed Over the Ship.

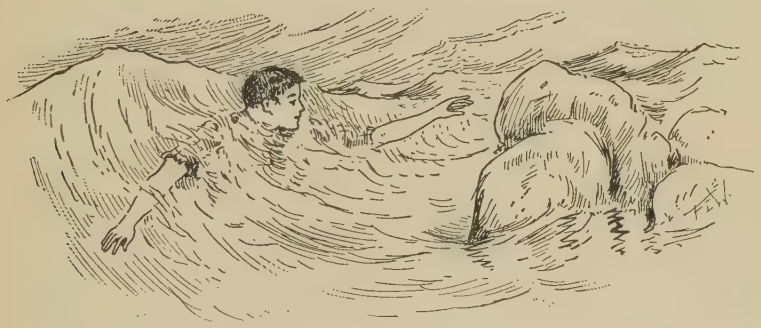
The wind blew hard, and a great storm came. The big ship was far from Robinson Crusoe's home. The great waves were dashing over it. Robinson Crusoe was afraid. He began to be sorry that he had run away from home.

Then, a great wave came. It dashed high over the ship, and the ship broke. The waves carried Robinson Crusoe into

the water. Oh, how sorry he was that he had left his far-away home!

Robinson Crusoe tried to swim, but the waves were too big. He went far down into the water.

—6—



A Great Wave Carried Robinson Crusoe to Land.

Robinson Crusoe could see land, not far away. He tried to swim to the land, but the waves dashed over him. Then a big wave came, and the big wave helped Robinson Crusoe. It carried him far toward the land.

Robinson Crusoe tried again to swim, and a great wave helped him again. It carried him safe to the land.

Oh, how glad Robinson Crusoe was! His ship was broken in the storm: its white sails could toss and dance no more. But Robinson Crusoe was safe on land, and oh, how glad he was!

—7—

Robinson Crusoe looked about at the strange land. He walked about the shore. Then he climbed to a high place and saw that he was on an island. The water was all around him. Robinson Crusoe was alone on a strange island. What could he do now? His ship was broken.

What a Queer Bed to Sleep In!

Robinson Crusoe's heart began to be heavy. His ship was broken, and he had no food and

no bed on all the strange land. Where was he to sleep? He was afraid to sleep upon the land. He must sleep in a tree. What a queer bed to sleep in!

With a heavy heart, Robinson Crusoe walked about on the shore. He was ship-wrecked on a strange island, and he must sleep in a tree. Oh, how he wished that he had not left his English home!

—— 8 ——

In the morning, Robinson Crusoe left his queer bed in the tree, and walked down to the shore. The storm was over, and the sun was shining.

In the night, the waves had tossed the wrecked ship nearer the land. "How strange!" thought Robinson Crusoe. And now the waves were still, too.

Robinson Crusoe was glad to see his ship near the island. He was glad to see it, even if it was wrecked and broken.

Now he could swim to the ship, for the waves were still. Perhaps he could climb upon it and find food.

—9—

Robinson Crusoe Swam to the Ship.

The morning sun was shining, and the waves were still. Robinson Crusoe's heart was not so heavy now. His ship was near the island, and there was food on the ship!

How hungry Robinison Crusoe felt! He had tasted no food for a long, long time. But he knew where to find the ship's food. Perhaps the food would be wet. How sorry he would be, if it was!

Robinson Crusoe swam to the ship, and climbed upon it. Then he looked for food. When he found it, it was safe and dry. The water had not wet it at all. Oh, how hungry he felt, and how good the food tasted!

——10——

Robinson Crusoe Made a Raft.

Robinson Crusoe must get the ship's food to his island. How could he do it?

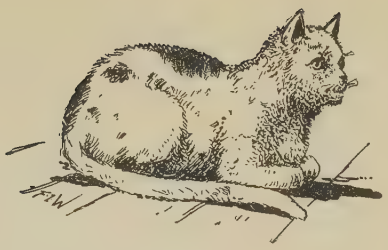
He had no one to help him. He thought about the ship's tools. He would find the tools and make a raft! Then he could carry the food to his island, on the raft.

The raft was made from parts of the broken ship. It took a long time to make it, and Robinson Crusoe worked very hard.

When the raft was made, Robinson Crusoe put his food and his tools upon it. Then he waited for the tide. When the tide came, it floated his raft toward the island. The raft floated safe to land, with his food and tools.

——11——

When night came, Robinson Crusoe did not go back to his queer bed in the tree. His heart was not so heavy now. He had food from the ship, and it tasted good. He had tools, too, and he would make a home on the island.



In the morning Robinson Crusoe went to his ship again. He found more tools and more food. And he found two cats and a dog! Oh! how glad he felt. The dog and the cats were hungry and he gave them food.

There were guns on the ship, and Robinson Crusoe wanted the guns. He could get food on the island, if he had them. He wanted the ship's sails, too. They were big and heavy, but he wanted to take them to the island.

——12——

"He Put His Food and Tools on the Raft."

Robinson Crusoe put the food, the tools and the guns upon his raft. He put the

heavy sails upon the raft, too. Then he took the two cats with him, and waited again for the tide. The dog could swim to the island, but the cats could not swim. They floated to the island upon the raft.

Every day, Robinson Crusoe went to the ship. He put many goods from the ship upon his raft, and took them to the island. The tide always floated his raft safe to shore.

Robinson Crusoe worked hard to make his raft. He had no one to help him. He worked hard to get so many of the ship's goods to the island. But, oh, how glad he was to have them. He could live upon the island now.

—13—

"He Was All Alone on the Island."

One morning, when Robinson Crusoe walked down toward the shore, he found that his ship was gone. In the night, the waves had broken it, and it had gone down into the water. Oh, how lonely Robinson Crusoe felt! He was all alone on the strange island. His ship was gone. Now he knew that the island must be his home.

But Robinson Crusoe had food and guns on the island. He had his cats and

his dog, too. He could go hunting and get more food, and he could make a house for his goods.

Robinson Crusoe could find plenty to do, but, oh, how lonely he felt!

——14——

"He Made a Tent from the Ship's Sails."

Robinson Crusoe wanted a safe place for his house. He looked about the island

and found a great rock near the shore. Then he made a tent from the ship's sails and set it up near the rock. The tent made a good house, for the sails were strong and heavy.

After his tent was set up, Robinson Crusoe made a wall around it with the ship's goods. He tried to make the wall as strong as he could, so he would be safe in his tent. Perhaps he could sleep in his tent at night, now. It was in a safe place near the great rock. The food and guns and tools were in the tent.

Robinson Crusoe had found a hammock in the ship. He put the hammock in the tent. Then he could sleep in the hammock. It made a good bed. Robinson Crusoe liked it better than his bed in the tree.

——15——

Robinson Crusoe knew that he could not get away from the island. There was water all about him, and he had no ship.

It was very lonely. He could talk only to his dog and his cats. But he would work and make a home. He hoped that a ship might some day come and take him away from the island.

After Robinson Crusoe had set up his tent and made his wall, he went hunting. He had bread from the ship, but he had no meat. So he took his gun and went hunting.

Robinson Crusoe found goats on the island. He shot one of the goats and took it home. The meat of the goat tasted good. Robinson Crusoe gave some of it to his dog and to his cats.

——16——

The tent near the rock made a good house, but Robinson Crusoe had only a

hammock in it. He wanted a chair and a table. He would have to make them. There was no chair and no table on all the big island. No one lived there but Robinson Crusoe.

He Made a Chair from the Boards.

"Perhaps I can make a chair and a table," said Robinson Crusoe to himself. Then he thought of the boards in his raft. So, with his tools, he made a chair and a table, from the boards. They looked very queer when they were made, for Robinson Crusoe was not used to this kind of work. But he had done the best that he could. They were strong, and he could use them.

There were many kinds of work for Robinson Crusoe to do upon the island, and Robinson Crusoe was glad. He was not so lonely when he was at work.

Robinson Crusoe needed a spade. He knew that he could not make this from boards. It would not be strong. He could not dig with a spade made from a board. So Robinson Crusoe found a tree of very hard wood. Then, with his tools, he cut a spade from the hard wood. He tried to make it the best that he could. It took a very long time, but he could dig with the spade when it was finished.

——17——

Robinson Crusoe wanted more room in his house. He wanted more room for his goods. The rock, by his tent, was soft, and he could dig into it. So he dug into the big, soft rock with his spade, and made a cave.

Robinson Crusoe Dug a Cave, With His Spade.

It was a little cave, at first. But soon Robinson Crusoe wished that his cave was bigger. So he began to work, to make it wider and higher. He wished to have a very big cave.

Robinson Crusoe worked more than two weeks, to finish his house. It was hard work, too, but every day the cave grew wider and higher. Then, just as Robinson Crusoe began to think it was big enough, something happened!

——18——

Robinson Crusoe had made his cave too big. The roof broke, and a great lot of earth fell into the cave. Poor Robinson Crusoe! He had to take out all the earth that had fallen.

And this was not all. He had to prop up the roof of the cave, so that no more earth could fall.

It took Robinson Crusoe a week to finish this work. He had to prop his roof with posts and boards. When he had

finished, his cave was very big and very safe, too. No more earth could fall into it.

There were now two rooms in Robinson Crusoe's house. He put his goods from the ship, in the cave. In the tent, he had his chair, his table and his hammock. The tent was his sleeping room.

——19——

Robinson Crusoe often took his guns and went hunting. He found fowl upon the island, as well as goats. The meat of the fowl tasted very good. It was as good as the goat's meat.

One morning Robinson Crusoe saw a wild-cat, and shot it. The meat of the wild-cat was not good to eat, but its skin was soft and pretty.

Robinson Crusoe wanted the skin, so he

took it home. He put the skin on posts in the sun, and the sun dried it. Then he used the pretty skin in his tent.

After that, Robinson Crusoe saved the skins of animals that he shot, and dried them in the sun. Some of the skins dried hard and stiff, but some of them were fine and soft. Robinson Crusoe found many ways to use the fine, soft skins.

"He Would Have to Make the Boards from Trees."

——20——

Robinson Crusoe had plenty of boards from his rafts, so he made a table for his cave. He made it better than the first one, for he knew better, now, how to use his tools. Robinson Crusoe's cave was his kitchen. He could eat and he could work in his kitchen.

After Robinson Crusoe had finished his cave, he wanted shelves on the walls. He needed shelves for his food and for his tools. He needed shelves for many of his goods. But his boards were gone; he had used them all.

Robinson Crusoe needed very big boards for his shelves. He would have to make the boards from trees. For this work, he had only an ax. He could make only one board from a tree, with the ax.

It took a long, long time to get enough boards for his shelves. But Robinson Crusoe was willing to work hard, and he had plenty of time.

——21——

When he had finished making the boards, Robinson Crusoe had shelves for his kitchen. The shelves were wide,

and he could put his food and goods upon them. He hoped to put his kitchen in better order, and to have a better place to work. Robinson Crusoe liked to have his house in order. He was glad he made the wide shelves. Now he had plenty of room.

Robinson Crusoe's cats and dog lived with him. They were his family, and he was kind to them. He liked to have them about, for he was not so lonely then. He used to talk to them, but they could not talk to him.

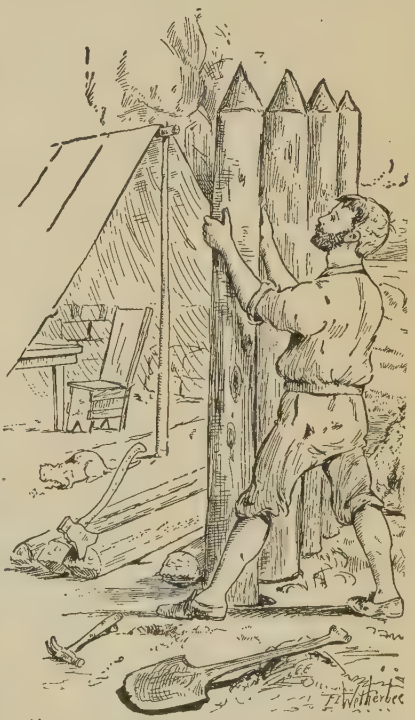
One day, when Robinson Crusoe was hunting, he found a lame goat. Something had happened to the goat. It had broken its leg. Robinson Crusoe took the lame animal home to his cave. He took good care of it, and the goat's leg got well. When the goat got well, it did not go away. It liked Robinson Crusoe; he was kind to it when it was lame.

Robinson Crusoe's family was growing.

Two cats, a dog and a goat now lived with him. He was kind to them all.

—22—

At night, Robinson Crusoe was afraid of wild animals. He was afraid there might be savages on the island. His wall was not strong enough. He wished for a better wall, in order to be safe.



"Robinson Crusoe Thought He Would Make a Very Strong Wall."

Robinson Crusoe thought he would make a very strong wall. He would make one that would go all around his tent, to the big rock. Then he would be safe. He would have to work hard to make it, but he was used to hard work.

Many trees were growing upon the island. Robinson Crusoe thought he would make his wall from trees. With his ax, he cut big posts. Then, with his spade, he set them deep into the ground.

It took a great many posts to make the wall, all around his house. Robinson Crusoe worked a very long time. But when the wall was made, it was wide and high. No wild animals nor savages could get through it. It was much better than his first wall.

——23——

Robinson Crusoe felt very safe inside his strong wall. It did not have even a door. He did not want a door in his wall. But he must still go out upon the island. How could he do that?

Robinson Crusoe made a ladder. He made a ladder to use in the place of a

door. When he wished to go out upon the island, he put his ladder up by the wall, and climbed to the top. Then he put his ladder over the wall and climbed down. When he was safe inside his wall, his ladder was safe inside, too.

In all the time that Robinson Crusoe had lived upon the island, he had not seen any savages. But he was afraid some might be there. The island was very big. Now he felt safe in his house, with the strong wall around it.

"He Made a Ladder to Use in the Place of a Door."

Robinson Crusoe had found some books upon the ship. He took the books to the island, and kept them upon his shelves. But he could not read in them at night. He had no light. When it grew dark, he had to go to bed. Oh, how he wished that he had a light! After his work was finished, he wanted to read in his books.

One day, Robinson Crusoe thought of something he could use to make a light. He waited, and when he went hunting again, he shot a goat and saved its fat. He took some of the fat home to his kitchen. When he had tried out some of it, he put it into a little dish that he happened to have. Then he made a wick and put it in the fat. He hoped that it would burn. Pretty soon he lighted the wick, and the little wick burned and lighted his kitchen! Robinson Crusoe was very happy. He

"He Was Very Glad When He Could Read After Dark."

had found a way to make a light for his house.

After that, when Robinson Crusoe went hunting, he kept the fat of any animals that he killed. He wanted enough fat for his light. After he had worked hard all day, he liked to read in his books at night. There was plenty of time for him to work and to read. He was very glad when he could read after dark.

—25—

One day, when Robinson Crusoe was looking about his shelves, he found a little bag. He wanted to use the bag, so he took it outdoors and shook it. Then he took it into the kitchen again, and thought no more about what he had done.

"He Saw Some Little Green Blades Growing."

When Robinson Crusoe went out doors, one

morning, he saw some little green blades growing up out of the ground. At first he could not think what they were. Then he thought about the bag he took outdoors and shook. It had had a little dried barley in it. The barley had fallen upon the ground. And now the barley that he shook upon the ground, was growing! It was growing up out of the earth in little green blades. Oh, how surprised and glad Robinson Crusoe felt!

——26——

When Robinson Crusoe saw the little green blades of barley growing, he began to think. He began to think how good God had been to him. He had run away from home. He had been ship-wrecked, and tossed upon a lonely island. But he had found plenty to eat. He had tools to work with. Now, when his bread from the ship was almost gone, he had barley growing.

Robinson Crusoe had not thought that the bits of barley were good. He had tossed them out of the bag, and they had fallen upon the soft earth. Then the sun and the rain had made them grow. Robinson Crusoe saw that God's care was over him, even on this lonely island. Then Robinson Crusoe's heart was thankful.

The little blades of barley were given good care. Robinson Crusoe watched them every day. There was very little of the barley at first. But it could be planted again, and then there would be more.

Robinson Crusoe was very thankful for his little crop of barley.

——27——

The bread that Robinson Crusoe had brought from the ship, was almost gone. It had lasted a long, long time, but it was almost gone now. After awhile Robinson Crusoe would have barley to use, and he

could make bread from it. How thankful he was!

Robinson Crusoe's little crop was given the best of care. He would save it all, and plant it again. Then, after a while, he hoped to have plenty to use.

How the little old bag had surprised him! Something that he never had thought of, had happened. He had not thought that the bits of dry barley were of any use. But now the barley was growing, and some day he could have it to eat. How good God had been to him!

On the shelves, in his kitchen, Robinson Crusoe had gold that he had brought from the ship. But the gold was of no use to him on the island. The little bag of barley was of more use than all the gold.

—28—

One day, Robinson Crusoe took his guns and went out with his dog. He had

"Down by the Shore They Found Turtles."

to climb over the wall on his ladder. The dog could climb over the wall, too. Robinson Crusoe and his dog were going hunting. They needed more food.

Down by the shore, they found a lot of turtles. Robinson Crusoe had seen no turtles on the island, before. But he was

glad, for he knew the turtle's meat was good. He would have some turtle meat and turtle eggs to eat. They would taste good.

The dog helped Robinson Crusoe to get a big turtle. Then they took it home. Robinson Crusoe did not hunt goats that day. He had something that would taste better than the meat of goat or of fowl. He was hungry for some of the turtle eggs.

—29—

Every day, Robinson Crusoe looked at his barley. The little green blades grew fast. It would soon be ripe enough to cut.

When the barley was ripe, Robinson Crusoe had to cut it with a sword. The sword was one that had been on the ship. It had a good blade. It was a queer tool for cutting a crop of barley, but Robinson Crusoe had nothing better.

The first year, all the barley had to be saved to plant again. When the time came to plant it, Robinson Crusoe dug the

ground with his spade. Then he planted the barley in the soft earth. How thankful he would be when he could have some of it to eat. He had given it good care. He had watched it every day.

"It Was a Queer Tool for Cutting a Crop of Barley."

Robinson Crusoe had plenty of work to do, and he was getting used to living alone on the island. But every day he hoped he might see the sail of a ship. Every day he looked across the deep water, but no

ship came. Sometimes his heart was very heavy. But he was thankful that he had plenty to eat, and plenty of work to do. He knew that God cared for him, and that made him happy.

"Every Day He Cut a Notch in the Post."

——30——

Robinson Crusoe was afraid he would forget how long he had been upon the island. He did not want to forget; so he made a calendar. It was a queer calendar, but he could count the weeks and years in order upon it.

The calendar was made from a post. Robinson Crusoe put a board upon the top of

the post, and marked on the board the day and year that he came to the island. Every day he cut a notch in the post, with his knife. On Sunday he cut a bigger notch. Then he could always tell how long he had been away from his English home.

There was no one on the island to talk to Robinson Crusoe. Sometimes he was afraid he would forget how to talk. Through the long days he used to talk to his dog and his cats, but they could not talk to him. It was very lonely for Robinson Crusoe. Now that he had his light, he could read inside his tent after dark. Robinson Crusoe liked to watch the little wick burn, and give its light. He would have been more lonely if he had not had his books to read. Robinson Crusoe found a Bible with his books. He read in his Bible every day.

Sometimes Robinson Crusoe would talk to his dog about the calendar he had made.

When he cut the notch with his knife, he would tell the dog about his English home. He would tell him about the ship, and the great storm. He would tell him about the raft, and the tide that floated his raft to the island. He had to talk to his dog, so he would not forget how to talk.

——31——

The island was very big, but Robinson Crusoe never had been far away from his tent. One day, he thought he would go to the other side of the island. He took guns, and his sword, and food.

In time, he came to the other side of the island, and oh, it

"How Thankful Robinson Crusoe was to Find the Fruit,"

was beautiful! He never had thought the island was so beautiful. Many kinds of fruit grew there, and how thankful Robinson Crusoe was to find the fruit! He could have fruit to eat, now, and how good it was.

When Robinson Crusoe went home, he took some of the ripe fruit with him. He had melons and grapes. He had lemons, too. The melons and grapes and lemons all grew in this beautiful part of the island. How good they tasted with his bread and meat!

—32—

"He Would Make Raisins from the Grapes."

When Robinson Crusoe got home with his fruit, he found that his grapes were

broken. The clusters were big and heavy, and the grapes had broken. His lemons and melons were good, but he wanted the grapes. He must make something in which to carry his fruit. He must find some way to take care of his grapes.

Robinson Crusoe went again to the beautiful side of the island. He knew, now, how he would care for his grapes. The clusters were big and heavy. They were too ripe and heavy to carry home safely. He would make raisins from the grapes!

With his knife, Robinson Crusoe cut many clusters of grapes. Then he hung them upon the trees where the sun was shining. He knew the sun would dry the grapes through. When they were dried they would make good raisins.

Robinson Crusoe wanted to stay a long time in the part of the island where the

fruit grew. So he made a bower. He set up a tent and made a wall around it of small trees. He called this his bower. He could sleep in the tent, and stay as long as he wanted to in this part of the island. He could care for all his fruit.

The sun dried the grapes through and made them into raisins. Robinson Crusoe would never forget how good they tasted.

When Robinson Crusoe went home again, he made some bags. Then he took

the bags to his bower. Now he had something in which to carry his fruit. He could carry

his melons and lemons and raisins safely home in the bags.

The heavy clusters of grapes had made good raisins. They tasted better to Robinson Crusoe than anything else in the island had tasted. The raisins lasted all through the year.

——34——

Near his new bower, Robinson Crusoe found something besides fruit. He found a parrot. There were many beautiful birds on this side of the island, but when he saw the parrot, he was very happy. "I can teach the parrot to talk to me," he thought, "and I can talk to the parrot." So he caught it, and took it to his tent.

"He Would Say, 'Pretty Poll; Pretty Poll,' Over and Over Again."

The parrot grew tame, for Robinson Crusoe gave it food and took good care of it. He called it Poll, and tried to teach it to talk. He would say, "Pretty Poll; pretty Poll," over and over again. It was a long time before Poll began to talk, and sometimes Robinson Crusoe wondered if the bird would never learn.

One day, when Robinson Crusoe was at work, Poll called, "Pretty Poll; pretty Poll." Oh, how glad Robinson Crusoe was! It seemed so good to hear someone talk, even if it was only a parrot. They were the first words Robinson Crusoe had heard since he had been upon the island. After that Poll learned to say many new words.

Robinson Crusoe made a cage for Poll. The parrot liked his cage. He liked, too, to sit on Robinson Crusoe's finger. Robinson Crusoe could carry him all around the tent on his finger.

Robinson Crusoe's family was bigger than ever now. He had a dog, two cats, a goat, and a parrot. It was a queer family for a man to have.

——35——

When all of Robinson Crusoe's fruit was ripe, he carried it home to his cave. He put the fruit away on the wide shelves in his kitchen. He carried the melons and lemons and raisins in the bags that he had made.

After that, Robinson Crusoe stayed at home. The barley that he had planted was ripe, and he must cut it. He took his sword again and went out to cut his crop of barley. There was more of it now, but not enough for Robinson Crusoe to eat. He must plant it again. Before long he would have enough to eat.

After the barley was cut, Robinson Crusoe began to carry it to his cave. But he needed something in which to carry it.

He thought he would try to make some baskets. He had no one to teach him, and he wondered if he could weave them; but he could try. He had made some small baskets when he was a boy, and he would try again.

—— 36 ——

There were small, soft twigs growing near the bower. Robinson Crusoe gathered some of them, and began to weave a basket. While he worked with the twigs, he talked to the parrot. Poll would hang to the top of his cage and call, "Pretty Poll; pretty Poll." Then he would listen to Robinson Crusoe again.

Robinson Crusoe Learned to Weave Very Good Baskets."

It took some time to finish the basket, but Robinson Crusoe did his work well.

When it was finished, the basket would hold his barley.

After a time, Robinson Crusoe learned to weave very good baskets. He gathered many of the soft twigs. He made small baskets for his raisins, and some very big ones in which to carry heavy things. He made a great many baskets, for he had needed them ever since he had been upon the island.

—— 37 ——

One day after Robinson had gathered his barley and put it away in baskets, he and his dog went hunting. The dog caught a little goat. Robinson Crusoe did not kill the little goat. He took it home and it grew tame and would stay near him.

There was very little powder left for Robinson Crusoe's guns. It had lasted a long time. Before he caught the goat, he had often wondered what he would do when his powder was gone. He could not even go hunting, for he could not make more

powder. But Robinson Crusoe could always think of something to do. When his dog caught the little goat, he thought, "How good it would be to have a flock of tame goats." If he had a flock of tame goats, he could save his powder, and still have meat.

"I will shoot no more goats," said Robinson Crusoe to himself. "I will make traps and catch them." So Robinson Crusoe made traps, and he caught many goats in them. He did not go hunting with his guns. He made traps and caught many goats for his flock.

— 38 —

Robinson Crusoe made a wall to keep his flock of goats from running away. After the goats had been inside the wall a little while, they grew tame. Then Robinson Crusoe had something more for food. He had milk! After the goats grew tame, he could milk them.

Robinson Crusoe learned to make butter from the milk. He made butter

"After the Goats Grew Tame, He Could Milk Them."

and cheese, too. Oh, how glad he was that he had the flock of goats. He had not thought about the butter and cheese when he made traps for the goats. He

had tasted no butter nor milk nor cheese since he came to the island. How good they tasted. They made him think of his English home.

Ever since he came to the island, Robinson Crusoe had been learning to do new things. He was learning something new all the time.

——39——

Sometimes Robinson Crusoe grew very, very lonely. Then he would look again for a ship to come and take him away. His heart would grow heavy as he thought about his lonely life on the island.

Then Robinson Crusoe would read his Bible. He would begin to think of all the good things God had given him. He had been saved from the storm. He had a safe home by the great rock, and a beautiful bower, where he gathered his fruit.

He looked back to the time when he was ship-wrecked; when he had no food

and no bed on all the strange island. Then he wondered at the way God had cared for him ever since.

"Sometimes Robinson Crusoe Grew Very, Very Lonely."

Robinson Crusoe grew thankful, then. He went back to his work with a light heart. He felt thankful that God had cared for him every day.

— 40 —

Now that Robinson Crusoe had butter and milk and cheese, he needed dishes to

Robinson Crusoe Made Some Queer Little Dishes.

hold his food. He wondered if he could make a dish. He was learning to do many new things; he would try to make some dishes. He could think of no other way in which he would ever get them.

Robinson Crusoe went to look for clay. He found some and brought it home.

Then he wet the clay, and marked it into pieces. From the pieces he shaped little dishes with his fingers. Some of the dishes fell in, and some of the dishes fell out, but Robinson Crusoe kept on trying. When he had made a dish, he put it in the sun to dry.

The dishes were not very well shaped, but the wet clay dried in the sun. When Robinson Crusoe had finished his work, he had some queer little dishes. They were as queer little dishes as he ever had seen. But they would hold his food. Now he had learned to make dishes from clay, as well as to weave baskets from twigs. He could make as many dishes as he cared to, and they would dry in the sun.

Robinson Crusoe was learning to do many new things. He could weave baskets from twigs, and make dishes from clay. He had learned to shape his dishes better, and to make bigger ones. Robinson Crusoe liked his new work.

Robinson Crusoe could not cook in his dishes. The wet clay would dry in the sun, but when Robinson Crusoe put the dishes over the fire, they would break.

"As the Wheel Turned, He Shaped the Clay with his Fingers."

One day Robinson Crusoe found a piece of one of his broken dishes in the fire. When he took it up, he found that it was baked as hard as a rock.

So Robinson Crusoe learned from

this broken piece, to bake his dishes with fire. Then he could cook in them, when he cared to, and they would not break.

After a time, Robinson Crusoe made a flat wheel, like a potter's wheel, to shape his dishes upon. He would put a piece of wet clay on the wheel and turn the wheel with his foot. Then, as the wheel turned, he would shape the clay with his fingers, as potters do. In this way he could make his dishes round and smooth, and better shaped.

Robinson Crusoe made two or three large pots for his barley, and many little dishes. When he had burned the pots hard, in his fire, they would hold water and he could cook in them.

——42——

How was Robinson Crusoe to make meal from his barley? He must have meal or he could not make bread or cakes. Ever since his barley began to grow, he

had tried to think how he could make it into meal for cakes.

At last Robinson Crusoe thought about the hard wood he had used for his spade.

"He Burned Out the Inside of the Dish with Fire."

He would take a piece of this wood and shape it like a big dish. Then he could put his barley into the big hard-wood dish and pound it.

Robinson Crusoe did this. He burned out the inside of the dish with fire, and he shaped the outside with his ax and his hatchet. It took a long time to cut the outside of this dish, and to burn and shape the inside. The wood was very, very hard. But when it was finished, Robinson Crusoe had a good dish. He could put his barley into it, and pound it into meal. The wood was too hard to break.

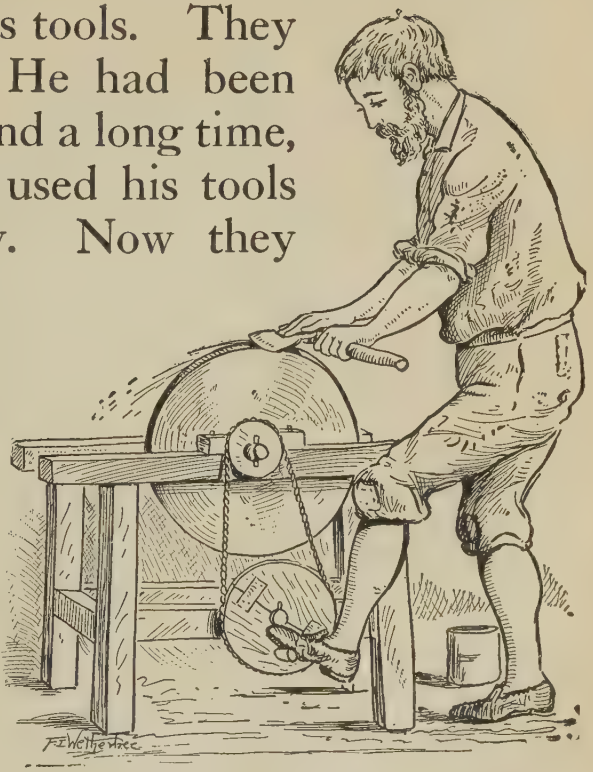
Every day Robinson Crusoe found many things to do. He looked after his traps and cared for his flock. He milked the goats, and sometimes he made butter and cheese. When he had time, he would weave new baskets, or make pots and dishes from clay. The wet clay soon dried in the sun. The pots for cooking baked hard in his fire.

Robinson Crusoe had no oven to bake his bread and cakes in. When his barley grew ripe he could pound it into meal, but how was he to bake it into bread? This was a new trouble. But Robinson Crusoe would not give up. He always found some way out of trouble.

One day Robinson Crusoe thought of a way to make an oven. He mixed some clay and shaped it like a big round dish. Then he burned it hard and smooth in the fire. This big dish was his oven.

When Robinson Crusoe wanted to bake bread or cakes, he wet the meal and put the cakes where his fire had been. Then he placed his oven over the cakes and made more fire all around the oven. Robinson Crusoe could not want a better oven than this. It baked good bread and cakes.

It was hard for Robinson Crusoe to work with his tools. They were dull. He had been upon the island a long time, and he had used his tools almost daily. Now they were almost too dull to use.



"After That, Robinson Crusoe's Tools Were No Longer Dull."

Robinson Crusoe had taken a grindstone from the ship to the island. But he could not hold his tools and turn the grindstone, too. Now he must find a way to grind his tools.

For a week, Robinson Crusoe tried to find a way to use his grindstone. After

much trouble, he made a frame for the stone, with two wheels on the frame. Then, by placing a belt on the wheels, he could turn the grindstone with his foot.

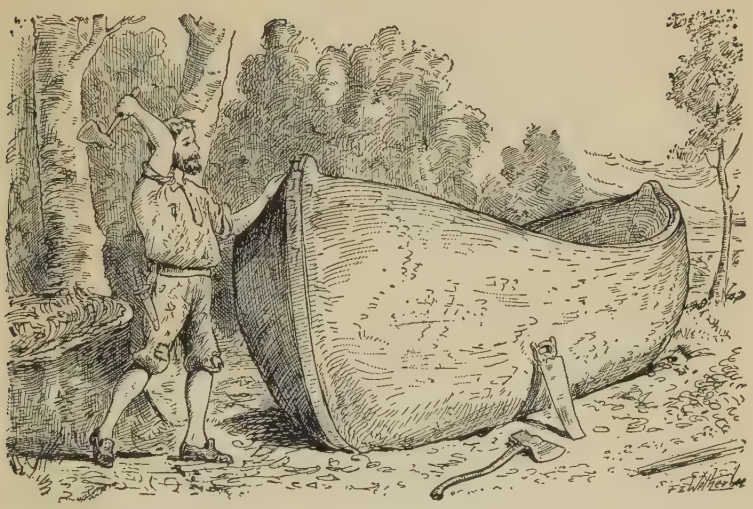
After that, Robinson Crusoe's tools were no longer dull. He could hold them in his hands and grind them, while he turned the stone with his foot. He could work much better with his tools.

—— 45 ——

About this time, Robinson Crusoe began to think of making a boat. He was thankful for God's care over him since he had been upon the island. But he often grew very, very lonely. Then he wanted to go away from the island. He would need a big boat, if he was to try to leave the island.

Robinson Crusoe looked and looked for a ship, but no ship came. So he thought he would try to make a boat big enough to take him away from the island.

After his crop of barley was gathered, Robinson Crusoe went to the woods, and



"He Shaped It with His Ax and Hatchet."

there he found a great tree growing. He must make his boat as the savages make boats; he must cut it out of a tree.

With his ax, Robinson Crusoe cut down the big tree. Then he cut from it, a piece as long as he wanted his boat to be. It was a very big tree, and it took many days to cut the great piece for his boat. After the piece was cut, he shaped it with his

ax and his hatchet, like the outside of a boat. Then he cut away the inside a little bit at a time.

It took Robinson Crusoe four or five months to make his boat. The four or five months seemed like a long time to Robinson Crusoe. But he was well pleased with the boat when it was finished. It would be dry; no water could get in to wet it.

——46——

For four or five months, Robinson Crusoe worked to shape his boat from the tree. But how was he to get it to the water? Here was a new trouble! When the boat was made, Robinson Crusoe found that it was too big to move.

In every way that he could think of, Robinson Crusoe tried to get the boat to the shore, but he could not move it. Then he tried to dig a canal, but the boat was too far from the water. He could not dig the canal. It would take him many years

to dig a canal big enough to float his boat to the shore.

At last, Robinson Crusoe had to give up. He could do nothing with the boat. He could not use it upon dry land; he could not dig a canal big enough to float it to the water. All his hard work was lost!

Foolish Robinson Crusoe! He had not thought about getting his boat to the water, when he cut down the big tree. But he had learned one thing. He had learned to think before he began to work.

Robinson Crusoe did not like to give up his boat and stay on the island. But he went back to his work, and was thankful that he still had food to cook, and his flock of goats to watch. After awhile he began to be as happy and as thankful as he had been before he thought about the boat.

When the sun was shining, it was very hot on Robinson Crusoe's island. The sun almost burned him when he went outside his tent.

He Must Make His Clothing from Skins."

Robinson Crusoe had now been upon the island almost five years. He could tell how long he had been there, by his calendar. He had marked it with a notch almost every day.

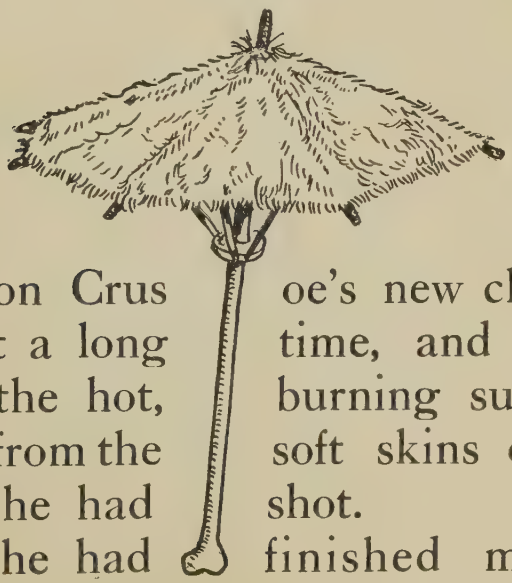
Robinson Crusoe's clothing was all worn out. But he must have clothing. He needed it to keep the hot sun from burning him.

There was no cloth on the island, but Robinson Crusoe had the soft skins that he had dried in the sun. He must make his clothing from skins. He had no cloth to use.

First of all, Robinson Crusoe made a round cap from a piece of one of the skins. Then, after much trouble, he made some clothing. His clothing was in two pieces; a jacket, and a pair of breeches. It took a long time to make these, for Robinson Crusoe was not used to this kind of work.

When the cap and the clothing were made, they were very queer in shape. But they could be worn, and they would keep the hot sun from burning him.

—— 48 ——



Robinson Crusoe's new clothing would last a long time, and would keep off the hot, burning sun. It was made from the soft skins of animals that he had shot.

When he had finished making

his cap and his clothing, he wanted something more to keep the hot sun from his head. He wanted an umbrella to carry over his head. He knew the umbrella would be hard to make. It would be more trouble to make, than both the jacket and the breeches had been.

With his knife, Robinson Crusoe made the frame of the umbrella from sticks. He would cover the frame with skins. But first he must make the frame so that it would open and close. Then he could carry it better.

Robinson Crusoe did not work four or five months on his umbrella as he did on his boat; but he worked a very long time. He made two or three frames which he tossed away, before he got one to open and close.

At last the umbrella was finished, as he wanted to have it, for Robinson Crusoe would not give up. The frame was shaped and the cover put on,

and the umbrella would open and close. It was like nothing that Robinson Crusoe ever had seen before, but it would keep off the sun or the rain.

—49—

This is the way Robinson Crusoe looked when he put on his new clothing. His cap was round and high, with a long piece at the back to keep off the sun or the rain. His clothing, like his cap, was made with the hair left on the skins. The hair was on the outside, so the rain would run off. The clothing was in two pieces; a goat's skin jacket, and goat's skin breeches that had little shape to them.

"This Is the Way Robinson Crusoe Looked."

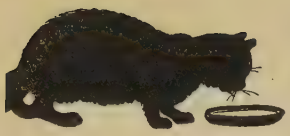
Around his jacket, Robinson Crusoe wore a belt, to carry his hatchet, and his powder and shot in. On his back he had a basket, in one hand a gun, and in the other hand, the goat-skin umbrella.

Robinson Crusoe laughed when he looked at himself. He laughed at his queer breeches, and at his very queer umbrella. They did not look much like his English clothing. He wondered what the people of his country would think, if they could see him dressed as he was dressed now.

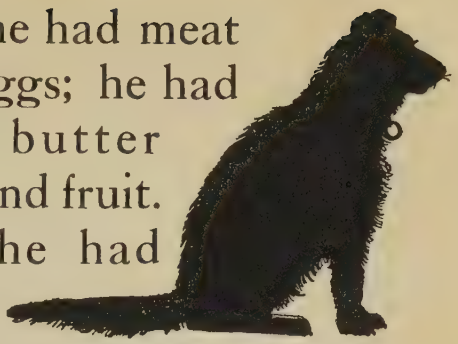
But there was no one on the island to see him. He had made his new clothing the best that he could.

——50——

When Robinson Crusoe was ship-wrecked on the island, he was afraid he would find nothing to eat.



Now he had meat and eggs; he had milk, butter and cheese, raisins and fruit. From his barley, he had meal for bread and cakes.



Robinson Crusoe was very thankful for all these good things. He was thankful, too, that he had his cats and dog, his goat and parrot. They made a queer family.

When he sat down to eat, the dog was always at his right hand. The two cats sat, one on each side of the table. Poll, alone, could talk to Robinson Crusoe, and he was very glad to have Poll talk. His dog was get-

ting very old, for Robinson Crusoe had now been on the island many years.

During these years, Robinson Crusoe had learned many things. Best of all, he had learned to love God, and to thank Him for His care.

——51——

One summer day Robinson Crusoe put on his new cap and his goat skin jacket and breeches, took his umbrella to keep off the burning sun, and went to see his bower. He also wanted to gather some of the nice ripe fruit that grew on the other side of the island. He put his powder and hatchet in the belt that he wore over his jacket, and took his gun in his hand. He never went far from his home inside his strong wall without carrying his gun. He never knew when he might need it. Robinson Crusoe had to laugh when he looked down at the queer

breeches he wore, but they would keep off the sun or the rain.

The day was very hot. And when Robinson Crusoe got to his bower, he was worn out with the long walk. The wall of green trees made his bower look cool and pleasant. He thought he would lie down and rest. He would lie down in his old tent and sleep.

He had slept but a little while when he heard some one call, "Robin, Robin Crusoe."

Oh, how surprised Robinson Crusoe was! He was too much surprised to move. And he was frightened, too. He wondered if there could be another person on the island. Then he listened again, for he wanted to find out where the voice came from.

"Robin, Robin Crusoe!" he heard some one say again. Then he looked around, and saw that it was Poll!

Robinson Crusoe did not know how the parrot came to be there. But, oh, how the queer bird had frightened him.

—52—

For many months and years Robinson Crusoe lived quietly upon the island. He

"He Saw the Print of a Foot in the Sand."

went hunting and fishing; he took care of his corn and of his raisins; he made baskets and dishes as he needed them.

Robinson Crusoe had worn his clothing of skins a long time and was used to the

queer way that he was dressed. He had used his umbrella very often. It kept the rain and the hot, burning sun from his head.

He lived very quietly for many years. But one day something very strange happened. Something so strange happened that it frightened Robinson Crusoe more than he had ever been frightened before.

Robinson Crusoe had often gone around to the shore on the other side of the island. But one day, as he walked there near the water, he saw the print of a foot in the sand. It was the print of a man's foot, but Robinson Crusoe had not made it. Some other man had left the print of his foot in the sand.

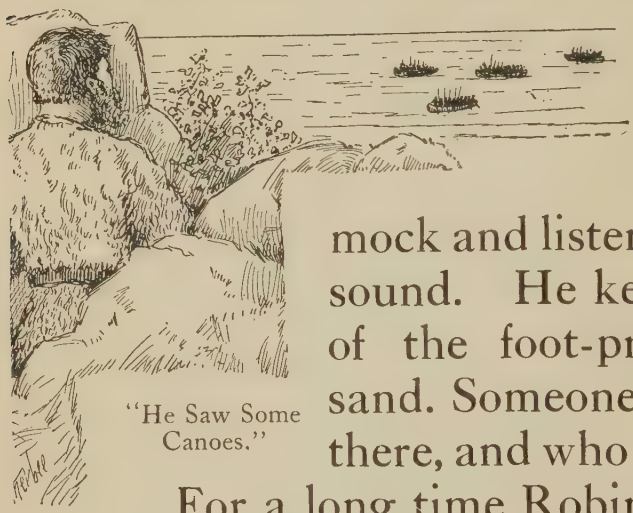
Now Robinson Crusoe was frightened! How had this happened? He could not tell. He looked all about; he thought some one must be near. But he could see no one; he heard no one.

Then Robinson Crusoe ran! He ran as fast as he could to his home. As he

ran, he kept looking back. He thought every tree was a man.

—53—

At last Robinson Crusoe got home and was safe inside his wall. But he could not sleep that night. He lay in his hammock and listened to every sound. He kept thinking of the foot-print in the sand. Someone had walked there, and who could it be?



"He Saw Some Canoes."

For a long time Robinson Crusoe stayed inside his house. He stayed inside and made his wall stronger, and he made places in the wall to shoot through.

When he did go outside again, he carried his guns and he kept looking about. He knew that someone had been upon the island, but he did not know who. He could

think of nothing but the man's foot-print on the sand. At every sound, he ran back to his cave. Then he hid, and listened.

But Robinson Crusoe saw nothing more to make him afraid. He lived quietly again for a long time. But when he walked about the island, as he had done before, he always wore his sword in his belt and carried plenty of guns. He never could tell when he would need them.

One day, when Robinson Crusoe was looking out over the deep water, he saw some canoes. There were men in the canoes, and they were coming to the island. Robinson Crusoe kept himself hidden. He was glad now, that he had made his wall stronger.

——54——

When the canoes came near, Robinson Crusoe could see that the men in them were savages. They wore no clothing

and they had no guns, but they carried bows and arrows, and they were coming on shore.

Robinson Crusoe ran to his strong wall. He stayed there and listened a long time, but he heard no sound.

After a time he climbed over the wall and went out where he could lie upon the ground and see the savages again. But he was very careful to keep himself hidden from them. He knew the savages had not seen him, so he was safe for the present. He was glad he had built such a good, strong wall around his home. He hoped the savages would not stay long on the island.

Robinson Crusoe could see the savages through the trees. They carried their bows and arrows when they left the canoes, and they had two prisoners with them. Just as Robinson Crusoe looked one of the prisoners got away. He ran

very fast and came toward the place where Robinson Crusoe was hidden. The savages ran after him, but he could run faster than they, and they could not catch him.

Robinson Crusoe thought, "If I can save this man from the savages, he can stay with me and live on the island. He can be my servant. Then I will not be alone."

The prisoner ran fast, and when the savages saw that they could not catch him, they went back to the shore.

Then Robinson Crusoe called to the man, and made signs for him to come to him. He took him inside his strong wall, and gave him bread and raisins, and water to drink.

The prisoner was glad to get away from the savages. He liked Robinson Crusoe, but he could talk to him only in signs.

After a time, the savages got into their canoes and left the island.

Robinson Crusoe named his servant Friday. He was thankful that he had someone on the island with him. And Friday was glad the savages did not catch him; he wanted to stay on the island.

Friday tried to tell Robinson Crusoe that he would be his servant, but he could not talk the white man's language. He put his head on the ground, then he put Robinson Crusoe's foot on his head. By this sign he told Robinson Crusoe that he would always be his servant.

Friday wore no clothing, and he did not know what a gun was. But he could use a bow and arrow, and Robinson Crusoe could teach him to talk in his language.

Robinson Crusoe named his man Friday, for it was on that day that he came to him. It had been twenty-five years since Robinson Crusoe was ship-wrecked.

Now he was pleased at what had happened. He had lived twenty-five years alone on the island when Friday came to him.

——56——

During all the twenty-five years that Robinson Crusoe had been alone on the island he had wanted someone to talk with him. Now he liked to hear Friday talk, but he could not understand him. He would teach Friday to talk in English.

Robinson Crusoe could understand the signs that Friday made, and he could make Friday understand some things. Friday learned fast. He kept trying to talk just as Robinson Crusoe did.

Friday liked the way Robinson Crusoe lived, and he was glad he got away from the savages. When Friday put his head on the sand and put Robinson Crusoe's foot on his head, he told Robinson Crusoe that he would always be his servant.

Robinson Crusoe gave Friday a good bed to sleep in at night, and he made him clothing to wear. At first it was a great trouble to Friday to wear clothing, for he was not used to it. It was the first clothing Friday ever had worn. But he wanted to be dressed like Robinson Crusoe.

Robinson Crusoe wanted to teach Friday how white men live and work. He wanted him to understand all their ways.

Friday soon learned to talk a little in Robinson Crusoe's language. He learned to call Robinson Crusoe "master" and to say "yes" and "no". He learned the English names of many things.

—— 57 ——

One day Robinson Crusoe took Friday hunting. Friday took his own bow and arrows; he was afraid of a gun. He could not understand how it could shoot.

He talked to the gun in his own language, and told it not to shoot him.

Friday kept trying to understand about the white man's gun. He asked his master many things about it. It was not at all like his own bow and arrows, and for a long time he was afraid of it.

While they were hunting, Robinson Crusoe shot a goat, and after he had dressed it, he took part of it home. He cooked the meat and taught his servant how the white men cook and bake their food. Friday liked to live as the white men live.

When Friday wanted to tell Robinson Crusoe about any number, he would place little stones on the ground. If he wanted to say twenty, he would place twenty stones on the ground. Then Robinson Crusoe would say "twenty," and Friday would say it after him. This was the way he learned all new words.

Friday was happy with his white master. His own people were dark. They had very dark skins, and they did not live nor work as Robinson Crusoe did.

After a time, Friday learned to spade the ground and to make a hedge, and he learned to plant the barley. When the barley was ripe, Robinson Crusoe taught him to make it into meal. Robinson Crusoe taught him, too, how to bake his bread.

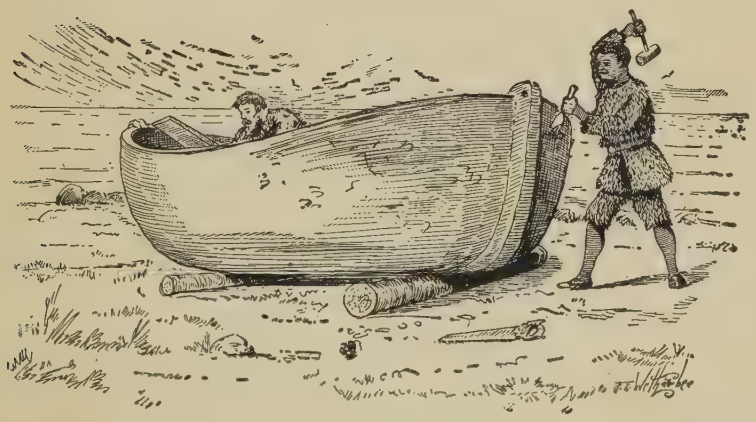
Friday could soon do every kind of work that was given him to do. He wanted to do all that Robinson Crusoe told him. But Robinson Crusoe could not teach Friday to eat salt on his food. Friday did not like salt.

For a long time Friday liked to count with stones better than with words. He liked to put down the stones and have Robinson Crusoe count them. But after a time he learned to count in words.

During the first year, Friday learned the name of everything about him. This was a pleasant year for Robinson Crusoe. It was pleasant to have someone to help him when he worked, and pleasant to have someone to talk with him.

Friday was a good servant. He did all that was given him to do, and he was always merry and happy.

——59——



"It Was a Fine Boat."

One day Robinson Crusoe made Friday understand that he wanted a boat. He

wanted a fine boat that could take them both away from the island.

They must first find a tree that was near enough to the water. Robinson Crusoe thought of the other boat that he made. He would do better this time.

In his own country Friday had made boats from trees. When he knew what Robinson Crusoe wanted, he found a good tree, and cut it down with his master's ax. Friday had learned to use white men's tools, and he had learned the names of the tools.

Robinson Crusoe and Friday worked a month to finish their boat. It was a fine boat, and big enough to hold twenty people.

While they worked at the boat, Robinson Crusoe told Friday about his country and his people. He told him about the fine ships of the white men, with their big sails. Friday never had seen a boat with

a sail. He liked to have his master tell him of his English home. He was always merry and happy.

—— 60 ——

In a year or two Friday had learned to talk and to understand nearly all that Robinson Crusoe said to him. Robinson Crusoe told Friday about his coming to the island; about his ship which was wrecked, and about his living there all alone for so many years.

Friday had learned to shoot with the guns and was not afraid of them any more. He had learned, too, to use Robinson Crusoe's tools; but best of all, he liked a knife which Robinson Crusoe had given him. It was a good knife and Friday liked it better than any of Robinson Crusoe's tools or guns.

Nearly every day since coming to the island, Robinson Crusoe had cut a notch in his calendar. He did not often forget.

He had now been upon the island for more than twenty-five years.

Ever since he had been ship-wrecked he had looked and hoped for a ship, but only the dark savages, with their canoes, had visited his island. But Robinson Crusoe was glad the savages had come. If they had not visited his island, he would not have had his man Friday. It was not nearly so lonely after Friday came.

Friday was a good servant. He loved Robinson Crusoe and wanted to please him. Robinson Crusoe taught Friday about God. He read to him from his Bible. He taught him about God's love and God's care.

——61——

Friday knew that Robinson Crusoe always hoped for a ship to come from his country, and one day, when Friday had been living with him for three years, something fine happened. Friday had gone

down to the shore to look for turtles, when he saw a big ship. It was like the ships of the English people, and a small boat was coming from it to the shore.

Friday ran to Robinson Crusoe and told him about the ship, and oh! how surprised and happy Robinson Crusoe was.

"One Day . . Something Fine Happened."

Both Robinson Crusoe and Friday watched the great ship, and they watched the small boat that was coming toward the island. The small boat was quite near enough for Robinson Crusoe to count the number of people in it.

Robinson Crusoe's thoughts were very pleasant. Perhaps these people might be

willing to take him back to his country. He would soon find out.

Friday looked in surprise at the fine, big ship. He never had seen any ship like it. The dark people of his country had no great ships. They made their boats from trees and burned out the inside with fire. His people never visited any country that was far away. Their boats were not big enough.

Friday looked in surprise at the great ship on the water. What big, big sails it had! Perhaps Robinson Crusoe would take him to the ship.

—— 62 ——

When the little boat landed at the island, both Robinson Crusoe and Friday went down to the shore and talked to the men who had come in the boat. The men were surprised to find any one on the island.

One of the men in the boat was the captain of the fine big ship. He was in

trouble with his men. They were going to leave him on the island and go away.

Robinson Crusoe talked with the captain and promised to help him. Then Robinson Crusoe and Friday and the captain took the other men prisoners.

Robinson Crusoe told the captain about his coming to the island twenty-eight years before. He told him about his living there alone, nearly all of that time. He said he had kept hoping to see someone from his country, but no one but the savages had visited the island. Then Robinson Crusoe took the captain to his tent, and the captain saw his strong wall and his cave and all his goods. He was surprised to see such a pleasant place. He had thought that no one lived on the island.

The men on the ship, who had wanted to make trouble for the captain, were afraid when they saw that he had found other men to help him. They promised to do

everything the captain asked of them.

The captain was very thankful to Robinson Crusoe for helping him out of his trouble. He asked Robinson Crusoe what he could do for him, in return for his help.

Robinson Crusoe told the captain that he still wanted to go back to his English home, and the captain gladly promised to take him there.

So Robinson Crusoe got ready to leave the island that he had lived upon so long. He took with him, for relics, the goat-skin cap and the queer umbrella that he had made, and his parrot. He wanted to keep these relics of the strange life he had lived for so many years.

He left the island with a thankful heart, and he and Friday went on board the ship. And then the beautiful English ship spread its great white sails, and took Robinson Crusoe back to his own country.

Industrial Work

During the time that the children are studying the Robinson Crusoe Reader, it is the intention of the author that they shall, in so far as is practicable, live Robinson Crusoe's life in the school room. There is no child's classic which so brings them into touch with the primitive life of man, nor which so forcibly brings before them man's physical requirements and the steps involved in their attainment, as does DeFoe's Robinson Crusoe. All this will be made doubly real and interesting to them, if they are allowed to carry out the drama for themselves. To this end, every suitable means which the teacher can devise should be used to enable the children to enter personally into all the trials and triumphs of DeFoe's hero.

LESSON 1. For industrial work connected with this lesson, let the children make drawings of Robinson Crusoe's home, of the ship, and of Crusoe running to the ship. Let them cut and fold these objects from paper, and fashion them from sticks. Let them model the hull of a ship and add paper sails; also have them talk of the sea and of ships, and tell what they can about each. Let them choose one of their number to pose as Robinson Crusoe running to the ship. Make use of the sand table to picture the scene, dressing a figure of Robinson Crusoe in the costume of the time.

LESSONS 2 AND 3. Have the children draw a ship on rough water. Have them model a ship for their sand table, with figure of Robinson Crusoe upon it,—the ship sailing away from the shore. Cut the different objects from colored paper and paste to make a poster picture of the lesson. Explain about the ships of Crusoe's time, and compare them with those of the present time: sails vs. steam.

LESSON 4. Let the children make a drawing of smooth water, and one with waves. Let them draw the ship on quiet water, and again when the waves are dashing. Have them imitate the sound of the wind and the motion of the waves. Have them close their eyes and imagine themselves upon the ship; then tell the story in their own words, making complete sentences to be written upon the blackboard.

Game: Choose one boy for Crusoe, and other children to represent the waves. Let them join hands and circle quietly around Crusoe, then dance around, waving their arms, to represent the storm. Crusoe should first show gladness, then fear.

LESSON 5-7. In connection with these lessons, let the children use the sand table making Crusoe's island. Have them make drawings of the shore, of the big waves, and of the tree which was Crusoe's bed. Show them a picture of a storm at sea. Have them close their eyes and form a mind-picture of the ship-wreck, and of Robinson Crusoe's reaching the land. Then let them tell the story in their own words, placing well-formed sentences upon the board. Have them paint a picture of the shore of Crusoe's island, with the trees and the blue water, or cut same from colored paper.

LESSONS 8-10. Explain to the children about the tides, then have them tell the story of these lessons. Have them make drawings of the broken ship and of the quiet water, and let them picture Crusoe swimming to the ship. In various ways, have them reproduce his rafts, by drawing, paper cutting, and the use of sticks. Have them use the sand table as often as possible, using an old mirrow, or piece of bright tin, for the sea, and making the island of sand upon its surface. Have them make a raft for the sand table, and model various foods and tools to place upon it. Place the wrecked ship near the island, with its sails broken down. Have one child pose as Crusoe, making raft.

LESSONS 11 AND 12. Have the children draw, cut and model the cats, dog and guns mentioned in these lessons. Let them guess why Crusoe wanted the guns, and why he wanted the sails. (Lesson 14 tells.) Have them tell the story of the rescue of the dog and cats, or vary this by having one child take the part of the dog, another, one of the cats, and a third, Robinson Crusoe; then let each one tell his individual story of the ship-wreck and rescue.

Game: Have three children personate the dog and cats, and let Robinson Crusoe find them upon the ship. He should pose in such a way as to express his surprise and pleasure.

LESSONS 13 AND 14. Have the children draw, paint or cut from colored paper, a picture of Crusoe sitting on shore, his ship gone. Also have them

make a drawing of his tent by the rock, with its wall. Have them cut and fold tents from paper, and let them tell something of tents that they have seen. Have them make hammocks, and picture them. These lessons afford excellent opportunities for the use of the sand table. Have the children fashion the island with its great rock, a cliff or shelf of rock, rather than a great stone, and set up a tent of paper, before it. Then let them make a wall around the tent, from any small objects such as blocks or pebbles to represent casks and boxes from the ship.

Lessons 15 and 16. Have the children make drawings of Crusoe going hunting; of his table and chair; also fashion the latter from sticks, or cut them from paper. If the shapes are "queer," Robinson Crusoe's were also, but he "did the best that he could." Try to have the children imitate this spirit in their work.

With the same mediums, let the children make Robinson Crusoe's spade, and have them tell where he found his materials, and how he made his chair, table and spade, tracing the work, step by step. Some one of the class may be able to whittle a small spade from wood, to be used on the sand table.

Pose: Let one of the boys bring a toy gun to school, and personate Crusoe going hunting.

Lessons 17 and 18. Have the children dig a cave in the sand table. Let them reproduce Crusoe's house of two rooms, the cave and the tent, and furnish the tent with table, chair and hammock. Have them tell where they think Crusoe got the posts and boards to prop up his roof. Let them make drawings of the house on the island, and describe it in well-formed sentences.

Tell them something of men's dwellings from early times—caves in cliffs, skin-covered tents of North American Indians, snow houses of Eskimos—illustrating the use of the material at hand.

Lessons 19 and 20. How did Crusoe get the pretty fur rug for his tent? Let the children tell. Let them tell, also, how he got boards for his shelves, and describe the work he had to do to obtain one board. Have them tell of Crusoe's family, and reproduce from memory, drawings of the fowl and wild-cat. Have them cut from paper, or paint, an illustration

of Crusoe shooting the fowl; also making his chair, and chopping trees. Let them pose for these.

LESSONS 21-23. On the sand table, have the children make a wall about the tent, using sticks for posts. Have them make a ladder from stiff paper, or from small sticks glued, to use on the wall. For language work have them describe the different steps of the work Crusoe had to do to make his wall; also describe the manner in which he used his ladder, and tell why he wanted a ladder instead of a door. Tell the children something of the old walled cities—the walls for the protection of the inhabitants.

In connection with lesson 21, have the children model a goat to add to Crusoe's sand table family. If any child in the room owns a goat, let him bring it to the school yard for the children to see.

LESSON 24. In connection with this lesson, have the children draw, cut from paper and model from clay, Robinson Crusoe's books and his light. After they have modeled small dishes, place a bit of wicking in each. Upon your own desk, place a real light of this kind, and have it burning. Have the children trace the steps by which Crusoe secured his light. Tell them about various kinds of lights, describing the making of a candle, first by dipping, then by casting in moulds. Explain the "trying out" of the fat. Also mention the methods of lighting which have followed the use of candles, and tell something of each, without going into difficult details.

Pose: Improvise a tent, and let one of the boys sit inside it, reading by the light. The tent can be used for many different pictures, having the children represent Crusoe at his various tasks, either inside the tent, or just outside its opening.

LESSONS 25-27. Have the children reproduce Crusoe's little bag and the bits of grain, in various mediums. Have them make drawings of the barley growing, and finally of the ripened heads of grain, bringing out the point of the multiplied grains produced from a single seed, so showing why Crusoe planted his barley over and over, before he could use it for food.

Bring to school, pictures of planting, reaping, etc., including a copy of Millet's "The Gleaners," and talk about the pictures. Also talk to the children about the growth of grains and their uses. Have them recite verses or sing songs pertaining to the subject. Teach them how im-

possible it would be for any man to make the seed, or to cause it to grow, and so show them Crusoe's dependence on God's care. Have the children tell of the many ways in which God had cared for and protected Crusoe, and make a list on the blackboard. Show them the uselessness of money, of itself.

On the sand table, place bits of green near the rock, or better still, prepare a bit of soil and plant a few seeds of barley or other grain, that the children may watch them grow.

Lessons 28 and 29. Have the children picture the sword with which Crusoe cut his grain. Tell them something of the progress in methods of cutting grain, from the sickle to the modern mower. Have them model turtles from clay, then tell something of the turtles and their use as food. For language work, have them tell the story of the grain, step by step. (In DeFoe's narrative, Crusoe uses the term "corn" as we do "grain." It was actually barley, as he explains.) Have the children make drawings of Crusoe cutting the grain with his sword. Let one child present a series of pictures of Crusoe at work, by posing as though spading the ground, sowing the seed, or cutting the ripened grain.

Lesson 30. The children will enjoy making a calendar like Crusoe's, and marking or cutting the days of a week upon it. Have different children personate Crusoe talking to his dog, and let them tell the stories mentioned in the lesson. For language lessons, have them describe Crusoe's calendar, and tell what they can about a calendar, and how time is marked by it. Have them set up a calendar like Crusoe's upon the sand table.

Lessons 31-33. Let the children make drawings of the fruit Crusoe found; also have them model the fruit from clay. Let them use the sand table and reproduce this part of the island as realistically as possible, making the bower, with its tent, the fruit trees and vines.

Describe to the children the process of making raisins from grapes, then have the children tell how Crusoe's raisins were made.

Let a child pose as Crusoe discovering the fruit.

Lessons 34-36. Let the children model a parrot and the different members of Crusoe's family. From paper, have them cut Poll and his cage,

using colored paper if available. Allow the children to tell a few stories of pet parrots.

Have one of the children personate Crusoe at his tent door, weaving his basket from twigs. Follow this by a lesson in weaving. Tell the children something of Indian basket weaving. Baskets were one of the first receptacles made by primitive man. Teach the children the lesson of Crusoe's perseverance. It will help them in their work. Have them enumerate some of the uses Crusoe had for his baskets.

Lessons 37 and 38. Tell the children something about traps and trapping; then have them tell of Crusoe's flock of goats, and what they can about traps. After reading the first paragraph of lesson 34, have them guess what else Crusoe had for food after he learned to milk the goats. Tell them something of the process of butter-making and cheese-making.

Lessons 39-41. Have the children name the reasons Crusoe had for feeling sorrowful, then the reasons he had for feeling thankful. Write these in separate lists upon the blackboard.

Have the children model dishes from clay, imagining themselves shipwrecked on Crusoe's island. Let them tell what they have to put into the dishes. Make a point of Crusoe's perseverance in spite of mishaps. Tell them the story of a dish, beginning with the clay taken from the earth. Use pictures, stories, poems or songs relating to the potter and the potter's wheel. If possible, take the children to visit a pottery, showing them the wheels and kilns. Show them the difference between the baked and the unbaked clay, using a dish that they have modeled, and any piece of earthenware that has been fired. Afterward, have the children describe the making of a dish.

Lessons 42 and 43. Have the children reproduce with various mediums, Crusoe's hatchet and his hard-wood dish. Have them make a model of his oven. Explain to them more fully, how he could bake with it. Then let the children tell all that Crusoe had to do before his bread was ready to eat, beginning with the barley. They can dramatize the various steps of the process.

Lesson 44. In connection with this lesson, improvise a grindstone and show its use. Robinson Crusoe's device for turning the stone with his foot

may be made plain by having the children notice the wheels, treadle and belt of a sewing machine. This they can do at home. The boys can tell something about working with dull tools. Have them tell some of the purposes for which Crusoe had used his tools. When it became necessary for Crusoe to use his grindstone, "he found a way." Impress the children with Crusoe's spirit, of "never give up."

LESSONS 45 AND 46. In connection with these lessons, the children can draw, cut and model the boat that Crusoe made. Let them tell the steps of the work from growing tree to finished boat. Describe a canal, then have the children tell the story of Crusoe's boat, and of the lesson he learned from making it. Place a model of the boat on sand table. Make the beginning of a canal.

LESSONS 47-49. Let the children make a drawing of Crusoe's umbrella. Have them tell the story of his clothing, tracing it from the animals that roamed about the island. Have them close their eyes and picture to themselves Crusoe, dressed in skins; then have them give a description of his appearance, in well formed sentences.

If a doll or model has been used upon the sand table, its clothing should be made to conform to Crusoe's present costume. Have some of the children pose as Crusoe making his clothing, or working at his umbrella.

LESSONS 50-52. Let the children give a description of Crusoe's family at dinner. Have them tell the story of Poll's frightening Crusoe; also the story of his greater fright at sight of the foot-print in the sand. Explain to the children why Crusoe was so afraid.

On the sand table, have the children imitate a foot-print; they can also make an impression of a foot in clay. One child may pose as Crusoe discovering the foot-print. Then let them paint an illustration of the lesson in colors, or cut the picture from paper.

Have two children personate Crusoe and Poll, when Poll frightened Crusoe at his bower.

LESSONS 53 AND 54. In connection with these lessons, have the children make drawings of canoes, also have them fashion canoes from paper or from birch bark if obtainable. Explain to them something of the construction of

a canoe, and of the manner in which it is propelled. Let them make drawings of bows and arrows, and fashion them from bits of wood and string. If any member of the class has a good bow and arrow, let him bring it and show it to the class. Show why primitive races could make bows and arrows, but not guns. Have the children reproduce Crusoe's thick wall, upon the sand table, with sticks through openings to simulate guns. Place several canoes at the water's edge.

Let the children tell the story of the landing of the savages, and of the escape of the prisoner.

Lessons 55-57. A new figure, that of Friday, must now be added to the sand table group. Have the children illustrate, by paper cutting or drawing, Friday's manner of telling Crusoe that he would be his servant. A skillful child may be able to model the figures of Crusoe and Friday in this attitude, for the sand table. Have the children count with stones, and let two of them personate Friday counting with stones and Crusoe watching him.

As a language lesson, have them tell about Friday and the guns. The children can pose in illustration of this, also.

Lessons 58-60. As Crusoe teaches Friday to do the work that he has learned to do, the children can be reviewed in their industrial work, and can be shown the improvement that they have made, just as Crusoe learne by practice to do his work better.

Let the children tell the new things that Friday learned, among other things, his knowledge of God. Make a list on the blackboard, so that the children will be impressed with the difference between the savage and even the primitive civilized life.

Lessons 61-63. Give a brief description of a mutiny, so that the children will better understand the captain's trouble. Be sure the children understand the meaning of the word "relic." Let them imagine to themselves, Friday's surprise upon going aboard the great ship; then let them tell of it. Have them describe Crusoe's departure from the island. For a drawing lesson, have them picture the big ship with Crusoe and Friday on board, waving farewell to the island.

The Children of Mother Goose

By JULIA DARROW COWLES

For Grades Two and Three

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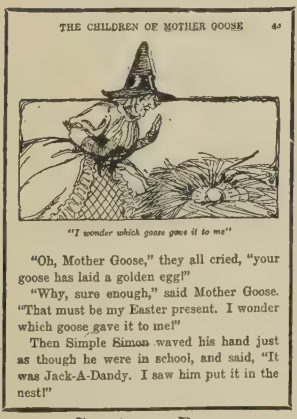

THE CHILDREN OF MOTHER GOOSE 49

"I wonder which goose gave it to me"

"Oh, Mother Goose," they all cried, "your goose has laid a golden egg!"

"Why, sure enough," said Mother Goose. "That must be my Easter present. I wonder which goose gave it to me!"

Then Simple Simon waved his hand just as though he were in school, and said, "It was Jack-A-Dandy. I saw him put it in the nest!"

Specimen Page

MANY a young reader longs to know more about his favorite characters in Mother Goose—more than the short rhyme about each is able to tell him. In this collection of miniature stories, he has his wish gratified. Here he gets intimate glimpses of the home and community life of many old friends: Mistress Mary, Boy Blue, Peter Piper, Curly Locks, Crosspatch, Simple Simon, Jack and Jill, Tommy Tinker, Bobby Shaftoe, and a host of others.

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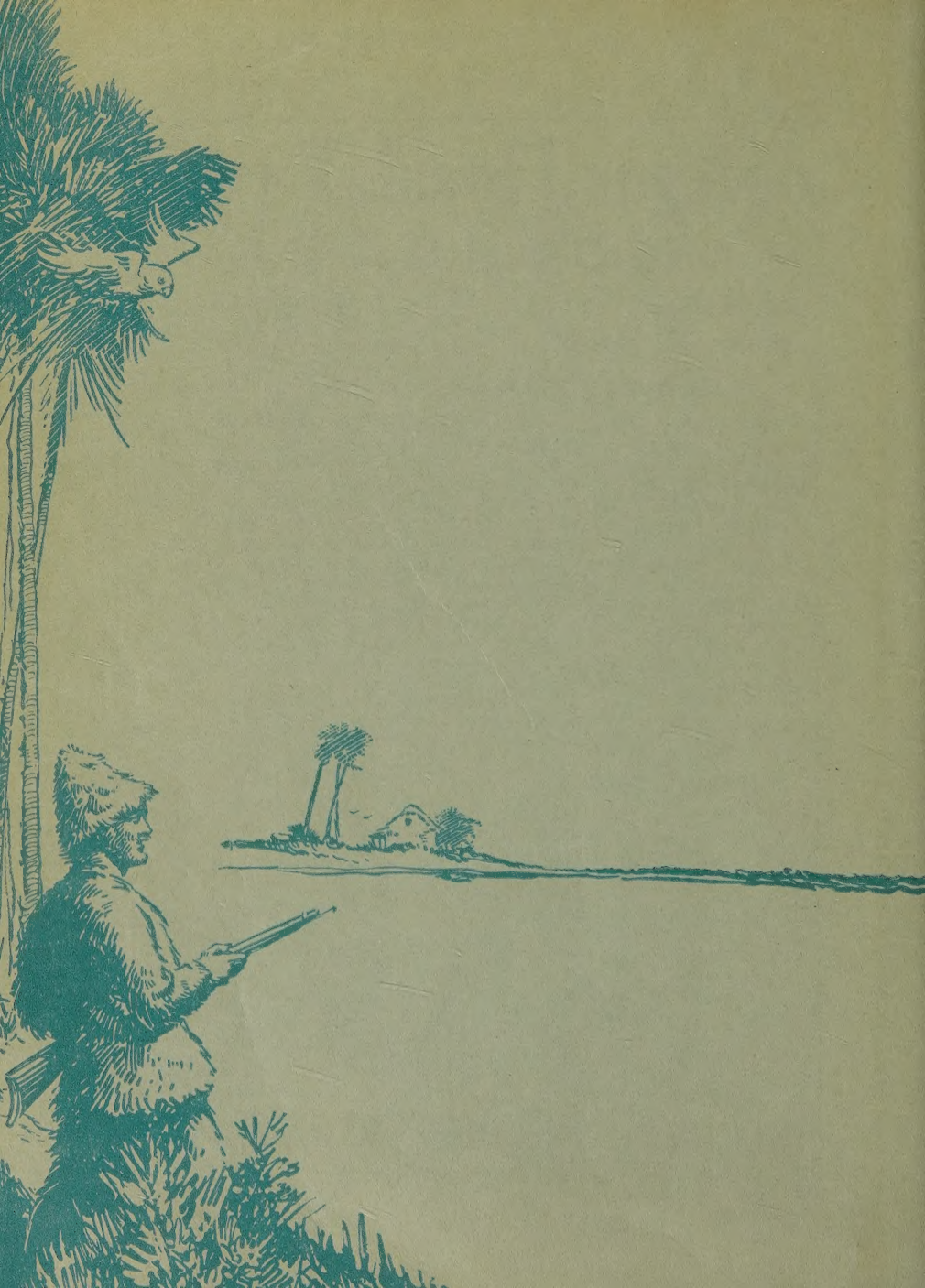
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